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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT	Textile Ind	ustry Research Institu	te DATE DISTR.	8 MAY 1	958
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was subordinated to the Main Technical Department (Muszaki Foosztaly) of the Ministry of Light Industry. The institute was established in early 1950 in the Turzokoz quarter of Budapest XIII, and originally employed approximately fifteen engineers as well as other textile experts. In late 1952, it was moved to its present site at No. 86 Gyomori Street in Budapest XIII. All of the departments of the institute were located at this site except the following:

- a. The Department for Experiments and Experimental Production of Textile Machinery (Muszer Kiserleti es Muszer Gyarto), which was located at No. 3/5
 Torontali Street in the Pest Erzsebet quarter.
- b. The department known as the testing station for hemp and linen staples, which was located opposite the above department, at No. 4/6 Torontali Street.

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- 2. The institute was principally concerned with research on the production and development problems of the textile industry, which included improvements in the use of chemicals and in mechanization. The institute also cooperated with the military by carrying out tests on the use of dyes which do not absorb ultra-violet rays in uniform and tent materials. (This is an important point in camouflage against aerial photography.)
- 3. The main installations of the institute, those at No. 86 Gyomori Street, were housed in a one-story building separated by a path from the Kobanyai Textile Mill. An empty yard behind the institute belonged to a radiator factory (Budapesti Radiator Gyar). The main building of this plant, constructed in 1952, was visible from all directions. In 1955 a new wing was added to the institute which in 1956 was occupied by the pilot plant.
- 4. The above one-story building contained the following:
 - a. The gatekeeper's lodge, which was located by the entrance to the ground floor at the foot of the staircase. The gatekeeper was on duty during all working hours, identifying all persons leaving and entering the building.
 - b. A kitchen and restaurant for 150 workers and a store for provisions. These three rooms occupied the entire ground floor.

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c. A staircase which led to the middle of the first floor, on both sides of which were rooms. On the right-hand side there were two rooms known as Elektromos Szoba. Experimental equipment was installed in one of these rooms, while the other served as a laboratory. Both rooms were used for designing and maintaining electrical instruments for the examination of wool yarn (strength checks, runway effects, etc.). Proceeding in clockwise fashion, the next rooms were occupied by the Party organization, the workers' committee, and the trade union secretary. These were followed by the office of the personnel department, an office for about twenty typists (for the copying of research papers and instructional material), a room in which four polarographs were installed, a workers' dressing room, two cotton research laboratories for conducting investigations into the strength of various cotton staples and their strengthening by chemical means as well as insecticides for the protection of cotton plants, and two lavatories.

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- 5. An annex attached to the above building was bisected by a corridor along its entire length. This structure ended in the shape of a horse shoe and comprised the following:
 - a. A reading room with a professional library built in the form of a porch around and above the room.

 An internal stairway led to the room.
 - b. The director's office, which was located next to the reading room and was followed by the offices of his secretary and the deputy directors.
 - c. A laboratory for research on the strength of the various raw materials used by spinning mills.
 - d. The office of the head of the chemical department and a chemical research laboratory (vegyi kutoto szoba). The latter served mainly for the investigation of fiber-strengthening materials and textile dyes.
 - e. A shop and research laboratory for ready-made garments. This section was concerned with new methods for automation and other means for raising productivity standards as well as reducing production costs in the industry.



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- f. The chief engineer's office and, next to it, a student room where trainees from the Soviet Bloc countries underwent instruction in production methods. In 1956 twenty students from Communist China studied production processes in an intensive one-year course.
- A copy room with ten stencil machines for the duplicag. tion of research papers and articles by engineers of the institute.
- h. A shop with two mechanical looms, which was used for experimenting with weaving methods and their suitability relative to different materials.
- i. A chemical laboratory in which most of the experiments on the improvement of raw materials by chemical processes were carried out. This laboratory was located to the right of the corridor opposite the reading room.
- A polarography room with four instruments. j.
- A photographic laboratory in which part of the k. research material, machinery blueprints, and other documents were copied.
- 1. A laboratory for the analysis and testing of various raw materials.

m.	Α	store	room.

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- 6. A wide gate for vehicles was located near the stencil room and led to a building 70 x 30 meters in size which contained only one hall, housing the pilot plant. Weaving machines from various textile works were brought here for experiments regarding the improvement of production processes.
- 7. The experimental department for production equipment, which was located at No. 3/5 Torontali Street, conducted final examinations on the various tools and instruments designed at the main institute. This shop occupied a 10 x 15-meter structure and was equipped with two lathes and one electric precision drill. There was another structure of identical dimensions opposite this shop in which research into the weaving of flax-hemp fabrics (rost-kender-len) was conducted.
- 8. All activities of the institute were overt and there were no secret departments. The work carried out up to late 1956 had been based on the results of western research and its application to the Hungarian textile industry. Some minor inventions had been made at the institute, primarily in the field of electronics, and included an instrument for measuring cotton yarn strength and a vibration machine for testing the rate of "fatigue" of a fabric.

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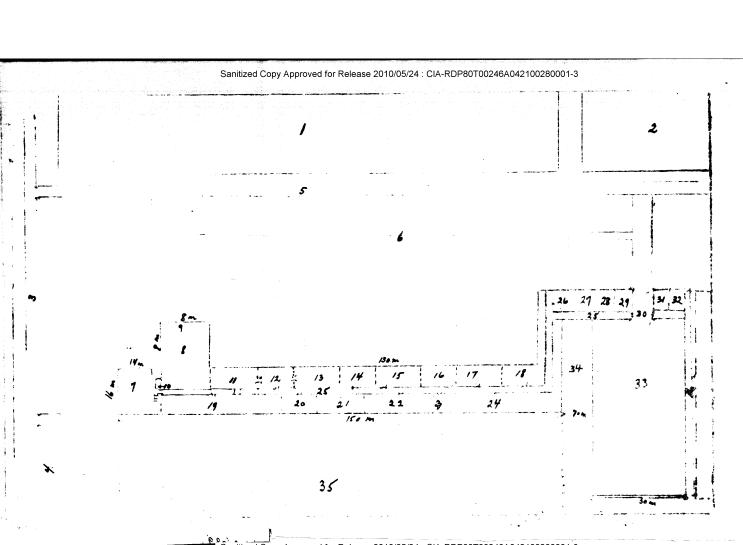
Page 7

- 9. The director of the institute was assisted by a deputy director and a representative of the Party. An engineer himself, the director was further assisted by a chief engineer, who was responsible for the following departments:
 - a. Technical Department, which dealt with the technology of weaving and knitting, raw materials research, and the designing and constructing of prototypes of research instruments.
 - b. Chemical Department, which carried out experiments on finishing and dyeing processes and on polarography.
 - c. Electronics Department, which was engaged in the designing and constructing of measuring instruments for the exclusive use of the institute.
 - d. Instrument-making Shop, which manufactured the instruments designed by the above departments (not on an industrial scale).
 - e. The department for fibers research, which dealt with testing the possibilities of using flax and hemp staples.
- 10. The deputy director was responsible for the chief accountant, the personnel department and the pay office.

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13.	Special permits were used to enter the institute. Stra	angers
	desiring entrance to the site had to apply to the gatek	
	who verified that the caller was authorized to enter.	
	was so authorized, the gatekeeper admitted him to the p	
	without a guide.	Temitses
14.	The institute was one of the most advanced establishmen	ts of its
	kind in the Soviet Bloc countries. Reports on its acti-	vitios
	and research results were featured in technical publication	tions
	throughout the world, including the West. Exchange of i	
	tion and joint research were maintained with many wester	
	countries	25X1
15.	The following persons are reported:	
	a. Gyula Bulet, chief accountant at the institute,	
	institute,	25X1
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	Gyorgy Diska, a machine engineer at the institute,	
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	Page 10	25X1
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c.	Peter Gati, director of the technical division of	
	the Ministry of Light Industry and an engineer by	
	profession	25X1
d.	Istvane Gonda, Party secretary at the institute	
e.	Magda Horovitz, engineer at the technical office, Dr. Klara Meszik, a chemical engineer and Party member,	
		25V1
g•	Istvan Pataki, deputy chief accountant at the institute,	25X1 25X1
		25X1

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		ı. S i	g e 1 1
	h.	Tamasne Poros, deputy chief chemical engineer at the	
		institute	25X1
	i.	Pal Toldesi, director general of the institute.	_
	j.	Bela Tot, an engineer and director of the investments	
		department of the Ministry of Light Industry	25X1
16.	A++ 1		
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Attachment

LEGEND

- 1. Kobanya Textile Mill
- 2. Dyeing plant for the above
- 3. Gyomori Street
- 4. Part of a football field
- 5. Road from No. 86 Gyomori Street
- 6. Path in the yard
- 7. One-story building
- 8. Reading room
- 9. Library
- 10. Gatekeeper's lodge and pedestrian entrance
- 11. Director's office
- 12. Office of the secretary to the director
- 13. Office of the deputy director
- 14. Research laboratory
- 15. Office of the head of the chemical department
- 16. Chemical research laboratory

main

- 17. Office of the/technical department
- 18. Ready-made garments department
- 19. Chemical laboratory
- 20. Polarography laboratory



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Page 2 of Attachment

25X1

- 21. Photographic laboratory
- 22. Analytical laboratory
- 23. Lavatory
- 24. Store
- 25. Corridor
- 26. Research laboratory
- 27. Chief engineer's office
- 28. Foreign students room
- 29. Stencil office
- 30. Vehicle gate
- 31. Ladies room
- 32. Men's room
- 33. Experimental shop
- 34. Raw materials store
- 35. Yard of the radiator factory.